

far from growing stronger, he will only become weaker and worse nourished the more he eats.

Thus, from the very nature of the animal system, from the very manner in which life is supported—it is manifestly impossible to add to the natural standard of health and strength by increasing our quantity of food—whether that food be well assimilated or not—and it is equally clear that when the health is weak, and the assimilating powers therefore feeble, that eating more is not the proper remedy; for, certainly, the assimilating powers which are not equal to the assimilation of one pound of food, must be still more unequal to the assimilation of two. And it is also plain, that under these circumstances, the proper way to improve the health, is to diminish the amount of daily food, since those powers which are inadequate to the assimilation of a pound, may, nevertheless, be equal to the assimilation of eight ounces.

CONGRESSIONAL.

EXTRACT

From Mr. Calhoun's Speech delivered in the Senate of the United States in 1834.

Whatever diversity of sentiment there may be as to the means, on one point all must be agreed nothing effectual can be done; no check interposed to restore, to arrest the progress of the system by the action of the States: The reasons already assigned to prove that banking by one State compels all others to bank, and that the excess of banking in one, in like manner compels all others to like excess, equally demonstrate that it is impossible for the States, acting separately; to interpose any means to prevent the catastrophe which certainly awaits the system and perhaps the Government itself, unless the great and growing danger to which I refer be timely and effectually arrested. There is no power any where but in this Government—the joint agent of all the States, and through which the concert of the action of the whole can be effected, adequate to this great task. The responsibility is upon us, and upon us alone.—The means can be, must be applied by our hands, or not at all—a consideration, in so great an emergency, in the presence of such imminent danger, calculated, I would suppose, to dispose all to co-operation, and to ally every party feeling in the heart even of the least patriotic.

What means do we possess, and how can they be applied?

If the entire banking system was under the immediate control of the General Government, there would be no difficulty in devising a safe and effectual remedy to restore the equilibrium, so desirable between the specie and the paper which compose our currency. But the fact is otherwise. With the exception of the Bank of the United States, all other banks owe their origin to the authority of the several States, and are under their immediate control which presents the great difficulty experienced in devising the proper means of effecting the remedy, which all feel to be so desirable:

Among the means which have been suggested, a Senator from Virginia, not now a member of this body, (Mr. Rives,) proposed to apply the taxing power to suppress the circulation. The remedy would be simple and effective, but is liable to great objection. The taxing power is odious under any circumstances; it would be doubly so when called into exercise with an overflowing treasury; and still more so, with the necessity of organizing an expensive body of officers to collect a single tax, and that on an inconsiderable subject. But there is another, and of itself, a decisive objection. It would be unconstitutional—palpably and dangerously so. All political powers, as I stated on another occasion, are trust powers, and limited in their exercise to the subject and object of the grant. The taxing power was granted to raise revenue for the sole purpose of supplying the necessary means of carrying on the operations of the Government. To pervert this power from the object thus intended by the Constitution, to that of repressing the circulation of bank notes, would be to convert it from a revenue into a penal power—a power in its nature and object essentially different from that intended to be granted in the Constitution; and a power, which in its full extension, if once admitted, would be sufficient of itself to give an entire control to this Government over the property and the pursuits of the community, and thus concentrate and consolidate the entire power of the system in this Government.

Rejecting, then the taxing power, there remain two obvious and direct means in possession of the Government which may be brought into action to effect the object intended, but neither of which, either separately or jointly, are of sufficient efficacy, however indispensable they may be as part of an efficient system of measures, to correct the present or repress the growing disorders of the currency—I mean that provision in the Constitution which empowers Congress to coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin and the power of prohibiting any thing but the legal currency to be received either in whole or in part, in the dues of the Government. The mere power of coining and regulating the value of coins of itself, and unstaid by any other measure, can exercise but a limited control over the actual currency of the country, and is inadequate to check excess or correct disorder, as is demonstrated by the present diseased state of the currency.

Congress has had, from the beginning, laws upon the statute books to regulate the value of the coins; and at an early period of the Government the mint was erected, and has been in active operation ever since; and yet, of the immense amount which has been coined, a small residue only remains in the country; the great body having been expelled under the operation of the banking system. To give efficiency to this power then, some other must be combined with it. The most immediate and obvious is that which had been suggested, of excluding all but specie in the receipts of the Government. This measure would be effectual to a certain extent; but with a declining income, which must take place under the operation of the act of the last session, to adjust the tariff and which must greatly reduce the revenue, (a point of the utmost importance to the reformation and regeneration of our institutions,) the efficacy of the measure must be correspondingly diminished. From the nature of things, it cannot greatly exceed the average of the Government deposits, which I hope will before many years be reduced to the smallest possible amount so as to prevent the possibility of the recurrence of the shameful and dangerous state of things which now exists, and which has been caused by the vast amount of the surplus revenue.

But there is in my opinion a strong, if not an insuperable objection against resorting to this measure, resulting from the fact, that an exclusive receipt of specie in the Treasury, would give it efficacy, and to prevent extensive speculation and fraud require an entire disconnection on the part of the Government with the banking system in all its forms, and a resort to the strong box as the means of preventing and guarding its funds—a means, if practicable at all in the present state of things, liable to the objection of being far less safe, economical, and efficient than the present.

What then, Mr. C. inquired, what other means do we possess of sufficient efficacy, in combination with those to which I have referred, to arrest the farther progress and correct the disordered state of the currency? This is the deeply important question, and here some division of opinion must be expected, however united we may be, as I trust we are thus far, on all other points I intend to meet this question explicitly and directly, without reservation or concealment.

After a full survey of the subject, I see none, I can conjecture no means of extricating the country from its present danger and to arrest its farther increase, but a bank—the agency of which, in some form, or under some authority is indispensable. The country had been brought into the present diseased state of the currency by banks, and must be extricated by their agency. We must, in a word, use a bank to unbank the banks, to the extent that may be necessary to restore a safe and stable currency; just as we apply snow to a frozen limb in order to restore vitality and circulation, or hold up a burn to the flame to extract the inflammation. All must see that it is impossible to suppress the banking system at once. It must continue for a time. Its greatest enemies and the advocates of an exclusive specie circulation, must make it a part of their system to tolerate the banks for a longer or shorter period. To suppress them at once, would, if it were possible, work a greater change in the relative condition of the various classes of the community than would the conquest of the country by a savage enemy. What, then must be done? I answer, a new and safe system must gradually grow up under and replace the old—imitating, in this respect, the beautiful process which we sometimes see of a wounded or diseased part in a living organic body, gradually superceded by the healing process of nature.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.

Another council has been held to-day upon the subject of bargain and sale of the Indian Lands. A number of energetic speeches were made by the Warriors and Braves, upon the question at issue. The government have offered them One Million of Dollars for all their Lands lying East of the Mississippi—they ask \$1,000,000. Mr. Poinsett remarked that their "Great Father" was no traitor—he would never haggle about a price—what he said, he would abide by—they were already offered more than their brothers, the Chippewas, received for their lands. Big Thunder arose in reply. He said it must be borne in mind, that the land of the Chippewas was full of bogs and swamps, while theirs was high and dry, irrigated by navigable rivers by which they would be able to convey their produce without extra trouble to the big place (New Orleans.) That they were not at all anxious to sell their lands—the deer and the buffalo abounded in them still—there were the recollections of their childhood, and there the graves of their fathers. That they did not come here of their own accord—they were sent for—and they wanted what their lands were worth. And what, said he, is 800,000 among fifteen millions of people? He thought this looked a good deal like "haggling about a price."

There have been "warm doings" to-day in both Houses. Mr. Wise "or other-Wise," as he is not inaptly termed, has been storming most furiously for the week past against "the whole universal world," upon the subject of his resolution respecting the Florida war. He has most courageously attacked the absent, who of course, have no means of defending them-

selves from his unseemly vituperations. For this reckless, unmanly, and ungenerous course, he has been taken severely to task by several gentlemen from different States, when yesterday Mr. Gholson, of Mississippi, took him in hand in good earnest. Mr. other-Wise struggled like a serpent held in a giant's grasp—writhed and twisted in all manner of forms, and to-day commenced again. Again he was throttled by the "lion of the West," and again he was pinned to the wall with the charge of disgrace stamped upon him. Will he resent this—will Wise challenge Gholson—will there be a duel—are questions at every corner. I answer, No! to each and all. Mr. Wise is not the man to resent an affront from one who dares to fight. His courage oozes out like that of Bob Acres, at his fingers ends, whenever he is met by Bynum, Gholson and a few others. He is only courageous in scenes where there is no danger of any thing harder than words. A man who adjourns a duel for a twelvemonth is not greatly to be feared.

In the Senate Mr. King of Ga., made one of the most fierce denunciations against the executive, to which I have ever listened. He was most successfully replied to by Judge Niles, from Conn., whose sallies of wit and sarcasm kept "we the people" in a broad grin for three quarters of an hour. Mr. Calhoun then arose to reply to some observations which had fallen from Mr. King, relating particularly to himself. When he had concluded his remarks. Mr. Rives of Va., obtained the floor, and instead of speaking to the question under debate, he took occasion to make one of the most wanton personal attacks upon Mr. Calhoun I have ever heard. He called him a new convert—that the zeal he was manifesting was that of a new proselyte—that the Senator from Missouri, (Col. Benton) the former leader and champion of the administration party upon that floor, was now content to make suggestions, and throw out hints to the gentleman from S. C., who it seemed was now to be the file-leader of the administration. The reply of Mr. Calhoun to all this tissue of disappointed spleen, was like the man; noble, lofty, and commanding in energy, and of convincing and withering power. He said he had never witnessed such a display of passion upon that floor—that in his remarks yesterday upon the bill of the Senator from Va., he had given him credit for sincerity at least—but if he could retract, any thing he had said, the present conduct of the gentleman would tempt him to do so. Does the gentleman call me a new convert, when I have advocated these sentiments for years? Does he believe me to have recently received light upon a subject which has engaged my attention for years? Does he think that I could not foresee the evils of the banking system; when with the great personal popularity of the late President, with both Houses of Congress, and the majority of the American people to back him, he was hardly able to overcome the U. S. Bank. Could I be ignorant of the dangerous effects resulting from the system—when I looked back fifty years and saw only three or four banks, and now there are between eight and nine hundred, and if we go on at this rate we shall reckon them by thousands? He concluded by saying that the remarks which had fallen from Mr. Rives, were neither worthy of the man nor the State he had the honor to represent. On motion of Mr. Clay, the Senate adjourned.

IN SEATE—TUESDAY, Sept. 26.

The joint resolution fixing on Monday the 9th day of October as the day of adjournment was agreed to.

The resolution fixing on ten o'clock, A. M. as the hour for the daily meeting of the Senate was agreed to.

UNITED STATES BANK.

The report of the Committee on Finance on the subject of a National Bank, adverse to the prayer of the various petitioners in favor of that institution.

Mr. Clay suggested the propriety of laying the resolution on the table. He stated that such was the course pursued by the House when Mr. Randolph, hearing that Mr. Madison was about to send in a declaration of war against Great Britain, offered a negative resolution in advance, declaring it inexpedient to declare war. He wished that course to be now taken. He agreed that situated as we are it would be inexpedient to establish a Bank at this time. If this subject was pressed, he would move an amendment to strike out the resolution, after the word "resolved," and insert "that it is expedient to establish a U. S. Bank wherever a majority of the people shall desire such an institution."

Mr. Webster moved to postpone the further consideration of the subject until Monday next.

Mr. Preston wished a longer postponement, until it should be seen what measures Congress will adopt. We might rashly preclude members from taking the only remedy which may be offered. His own opinion would depend on circumstances yet to arise. Such a state of things might occur as would induce him to take a U. S. Bank as the least of evils, and he would not suffer his private feelings and prejudices to interfere with the public interest. He suggested the propriety of a longer postponement, until we see what measures are adopted. A very large portion of his constituents, and of the country, thought a National Bank the only remedy, and he would not consent to cut off their hopes.

Mr. Morris called for the Yeas and Nays, which were ordered:

The question was then taken and decided in the negative.

Yeas.—Bayard, Black, Clay, of Ky., Clayton, Davis, Kent, Knight, M'Kean, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Smith of Ind, Swift, Tipton, Webster.—15.

Nays.—Allen, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Ala., Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King of Geo., Lynn, Lyon, Morris, Nicholas, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Rives, Roane, Robinson, Ruggles, Smith of Conn., Strange, Tallmadge, Walker, Wall, White, Williams, Wright, Young.—30.

Mr. Benton moved to lay the amendment on the table, but being advised that this would lay the whole subject on the table he withdrew the motion.

Mr. Tallmadge moved to amend the amendment of Mr. Clay, by striking out all after the word "that," and inserting "in the opinion of the Senate, a clear majority of the people of the United States are opposed to the establishment of a National Bank, and that it is inexpedient to grant the prayer of the petitioners."

Mr. Benton asked for the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. Tallmadge, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 29, nays 15.

Mr. Clay of Ky., moved to amend the amendment, by adding to it as follows:—"but whenever a clear majority of the people of the United States shall be in favor of a Bank of the United States, a Bank of the United States ought to be established."

Mr. Clay asked for the yeas and nays on this amendment, and they were ordered.

Some discussion took place on this proposition to amend, in which Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Preston, Mr. Wright, Mr. Clay of Ky., Mr. Smith of Conn., Mr. Roane, Mr. Allen of Ohio, made some observations.

Mr. Tallmadge moved to lay the whole on the table, and the yeas and nays being ordered: the question was then taken and decided in the negative, as follows:—

Yeas.—Bayard, Clay of Ky., Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Fulton, King of Geo., Knight, M'Kean, Nicholas, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Ruggles, Smith of Ind, Spence, Swift, Tallmadge, Webster.—20.

Nays.—Allen, Benton, Black, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Ala., Grundy, Hubbard, King of Ala., Lynn, Lyon, Morris, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Rives, Roane, Robinson, Smith of Conn., Strange, Walker, Wall, White, Williams, Wright, Young.—27.

The question being on the amendment of Mr. Clay, to the amendment of Mr. Tallmadge.

Mr. Rives and Mr. Benton assigned reasons for voting against the amendment.

Mr. Walker said as he had been threatened with instructions, he would take the opportunity to say that he would retire from the Senate, rather than vote for a U. S. Bank.

The question was then taken, and decided in the negative—yeas 16, nays 29.

The question was then taken on the report of the Committee on Finance, and decided in the affirmative, as follows:

Yeas.—Allen, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Ala., Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King of Ala., King of Ga., Lynn, Lyon, M'Kean, Morris, Nicholas, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Rives, Roane, Robinson, Smith of Conn., Strange, Tallmadge, Walker, Wall, White, Williams, Wright, Young.—31.

Nays.—Bayard, Black, Clay of Ky., Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Kent, Prentiss, Robbins, Smith of Ind., Spence, Swift, Tipton, Webster.—15.

The bill to remit the duties on certain merchandize, destroyed by fire, and the bill making additional appropriation for carrying on the war in Florida, were read third time and passed.

Sub-Treasury Scheme.

The bill imposing additional duties, as depositaries of public money, in certain officers, was taken up.

Mr. Morris sent to the Chair a substitute for the amendment offered by Mr. Calhoun, embracing the same principle, but altering the phraseology.

Mr. Calhoun modified his amendment in the language

The proposition of Mr. Morris was then ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Lynn the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and after some time, The Senate adjourned.

The question was put a second time, on the amendment offered by Mr. Tallmadge, in the preceding report, and it was rejected—Yeas 40, Nays 3. This was obviously a blunder; the contradiction of which would have had a strange appearance in the report.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.

Whole bundles of petitions were presented in relation to Texas—these petitions are almost exclusively from Women. A resolution introduced by Mr. Preston was adopted, inquiring if the purchase of Mr. Madison's Manuscripts had been effected and if so reporting a plan for their publication.

The Senate then took up the Bill imposing certain duties on public officers as depositaries in certain cases.

Mr. Walker addressed the Senate at great length. He denounced the charter of a National Bank as dangerous to the liberty of our institutions and particularly injurious to the interests of the Southwest, where it would have the means by its expansions and contractions to injure the prospects of the planter. He maintained that the sub-Treasury System would

so far from contributing to Executive patronage, have materially lessened it, and drew his deductions from letters which he read from officers of Banks soliciting the fiscal patronage of the Government. Mr. W. defended the President's Message from the censure which had been passed on it by different Senators, he shewed clear as light that distinguished Statesman had based his conclusions on correct data, and proved that all expansions and great credits in England were co-temporaneous. He defended Mr. Dallas from the reproach cast upon him for changing his views in relation to the National Bank and carried the war into Mr. Clay's own camp, and shewed from his own speeches delivered in Auld Lang Syne, that Mr. C. had undergone strange changes of opinion.

Mr. Crittenden addressed the Senate also in favor of a Bank, and warning the Administration not to separate themselves from the people by passing the Bill before them, lest they alienated them from the Government.

The Senate has adjourned. Mr. Webster has the floor for to-morrow. The question is on Mr. Calhoun's amendment. Mr. Webster asked him to-day if he had any further amendment to offer, with a view to carry out the policy of the Bill, Mr. C. replied that he had not.

The House last night, at seven o'clock, got the anti-deposit bill out of Committee. This was effected by a compromise between the friends and the opponents of the measure—Mr. Cambreleng pledging himself that the previous question should not be pressed till late to-day, and the other side agreeing that the bill should be acted on finally before the close of this day's sitting. The amendments of Messrs Adams and Pickens were rejected in Committee, by a decisive vote, and the bill will pass, as it was reported, without amendment.

In the House, to-day, Mr. Biddle made an ineffectual attempt to introduce a resolution, looking to the limitation of the Discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, in regard to his discrimination between different public creditors, in the mode of paying their demands. The House refused to admit the resolution, by suspending the rule. The resolution looks to the payment of members of Congress in specie, under the Secretary's order.

The resolution declaring that it is inexpedient to establish a National Bank, was taken up, but as Mr. Sergeant was disabled by indisposition from continuing his remarks in opposition to the resolution, it was postponed till Friday next.

The Report on the subject of the Mississippi election was next taken up. It concludes with a resolution declaring that Messrs. Claiborne and Gholson were duly elected members of the 25th Congress, and, as such, were entitled to seats in this House. Mr. Maury opposed the report, and, on the part of the minority of the Committee, offered a resolution declaring the election of those gentlemen to have been illegal, and that they are not entitled to take their seats in this House. No result was arrived at.

The Florida War resolution is completely overlaid, and the House is not sorry to get rid of it, inasmuch as it was nothing but a stalking horse for Mr. Wise—who contrived to keep the house in an uproar while it was before them, with vociferous attacks upon the administration, and some members, political opponents of the last Congress, who are not now here. The affair between him and Mr. Gholson has blown over.

The bill for the postponement of the Deposits was taken up—the question being on its engrossment.

Mr. Wise is on the floor opposing the bill.

INDIAN TALK.—On Thursday our neighbors of Washington were presented with an opportunity of enjoying the novel spectacle of an Indian Council or Talk, held by the Hon. Mr. Poinsett, Secretary of War, with the delegation of Sioux Indians, recently arrived there from the West. A correspondent of the Alexandria Gazette, furnishes the following notice of the proceeding:

Dr. Lauris' Church, in which the talk took place, was crowded with the beauty and fashion of our city, and amongst the distinguished personages present were the Secretaries of State and War, Maj. Gen. McComb, and the principal officers of the Government residing in the District. The talk was opened, by passing round, agreeably to Indian usage, the long pipe or Calumet of peace, of which each, commencing with the Hon. Secretary of War, took three whiffs. After the ceremony, Mr. Poinsett arose, and delivered a handsome and appropriate speech, of which the following is the substance:

"My Red Brethren:—Your great Father has sent for you from your wild chasing grounds, to bid you welcome, and to give you assurance of his friendly feelings, towards you and your people. He desires me to inform you, that in order to protect you most effectually against the encroachments of your white brethren, who, by late treaties, have become your neighbors, it will be necessary for you to cross the "big river," and to settle in the lands which your Great Father has designated for you. We have met you here to-day for the purpose of receiving any proposition which your people may have empowered you to make for the sale of lands which you are about to leave, and to arrange other matters for your comfort and happiness in your new country. You have passed through a great many of our towns, and had many